



TREASURE TROVE FOR 2005 SUMMER INSTITUTES



Teaching American History
in South Carolina

www.teachingUShistory.org

Sam^l. Stevens

► **HOW TO USE**

This CD contains a collection of primary sources gathered for Teaching American History participants. These documents tie broader themes of American History to South Carolina events and people. They are arranged chronologically within the broad topics of the ten days of the Teaching American History Summer Institutes. The Table of Contents gives a brief description of each document and allows you to click on the name of the document to get to a readable version (PDF), with its citation and transcription. Also included in the CD are movable files (DOC or JPEG) of each document, citation, and transcription, arranged in folders by day, to facilitate the use of the documents in the classroom. Within each day's folder, separate folders exist for each document where you can access the moveable versions of the image, citation, and transcription.

► **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

With primary sources, students interpret historical events through the words and images left by real people inhabiting a living past. Further, local primary sources personalize broad topics, providing powerful experiences in constructing historical understanding. Working with primary sources develops critical analysis and creative thinking. Of course, primary documents can also be used to teach English and language arts, math and science.

This Treasure Trove consists primarily of written or typed documents, intended to supplement information from cultural institutions visited throughout the Summer Institutes. Other types of primary sources accessible through the cultural institutions, such as artifacts, objects, art, buildings, or geographic locations, can be incorporated into the teaching of history. Such sources can be "read" in much the same way as words. Most exciting, cultural institutions are willing to share their resources and their passion for history with teachers and students.

► **CREDITS**

Primary sources were collected, cited, annotated, and transcribed (unless otherwise noted) by **Katie Johnson** and **Anna Kuntz**, Graduate Research Assistants for Teaching American History in South Carolina.

These documents herein are provided courtesy of the **South Carolina Department of Archives and History** and the **South Caroliniana Library**.

CD designed by **Tim Belshaw**, South Carolina Department of Archives and History.

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Teaching American History in South Carolina is administered by the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, 8301 Parklane Road, Columbia, SC 29223.

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To learn more about Teaching American History in South Carolina, and to see teacher-created lessons and other exciting resources, go to www.teachingUSHistory.org

2005 TREASURE TROVE

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William Ioor's Play *Independence*, 1805**Description**

William Ioor, c. 1780-1830, the descendant of Dutch settlers who immigrated to South Carolina in 1714, published his play *Independence* in 1805, which was one of the first plays written by a native of South Carolina. The play, first performed in Charleston Theatre on March 20, 1805, follows a small farmer named Charles Woodville through his struggles in keeping his farm in spite of offers and strategies by the owner of a large country estate, Lord Fanfare. Although the play is based on an English novel and set in England, it is obviously written for the American audience of Charleston through its support for the popular Jeffersonian ideal of the independent farmer as the best and most useful citizen. The passage shown here is the first attempt by Lord Fanfare to buy Woodville's farm and demonstrates the importance of owning your own land, a requirement for voting in the early American Republic.¹

Citation

Ioor, William. *Independence*. Charleston: G.M. Bounetheau, 1805. Books Division, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.

Standards

Standard 3-3: The student will demonstrate an understanding of the American Revolution and South Carolina's role in the development of the new American nation.

Standard USHC-3: The student will demonstrate an understanding of the westward movement and the resulting regional conflicts that took place in America in the nineteenth century.

Indicator USHC-3.1: Explain the impact and challenges of westward movement, including the major land acquisitions, people's motivations for moving west, railroad construction, the displacement of Native Americans, and the its impact on the developing American character. (H, G, E)

¹ Information obtained from Charles S. Watson, "Jeffersonian Republicanism in William Ioor's *Independence*, the First Play of South Carolina," *South Carolina Historical Magazine* 69, no. 3 (1968), 194-203.

William Ioor's Play Independence, 1805

INDEPENDENCE;
OR
WHICH DO YOU LIKE BEST,
THE
PEER, OR THE FARMER?

A COMEDY,

IN FIVE ACTS.

(FOUNDED ON THE NOVEL OF "THE INDEPENDENT;")

AND PERFORMED AT THE THEATRE, CHARLESTON,
WITH UNBOUNDED APPLAUSE.

BY WILLIAM IOOR,
OF ST. GEORGE, DORCHESTER, SOUTH-CAROLINA.

" Oh knew he but his happiness, of men
" The happiest he! who, far from public rage,
" Deep in the vale, with a choice few retir'd,
" Drinks the pure pleasures of a country life." THOMPSON.

COPY-RIGHT SECURED ACCORDING TO LAW.

CHARLESTON:

PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR,

BY G. M. BOUNETHEAU, NO. 3, BROAD-STREET.

[Price one Dollar.]

M,DCCCIV.

William Ioor's Play Independence, 1805

12

INDEPENDENCE;

Wood. By no means, my lord. It will be a very easy matter for you to remedy the inconvenience. If you cannot procure, of the manufacturers, as much cotton as will be sufficient to stop your illustrious ears, you may surround your gardens with a wall, whose top shall reach to heaven, and within that elegant enclosure enjoy your own amusements, undisturbed by the sports of us poor rustics, who inhabit the humble vale.

Lord Fan. No sir, I'll adopt neither of your plans. I despise walls, and detest cotton. I'll have recourse to another expedient. I'll purchase your farm.

Wood. Not unless I choose to sell it?

Lord Fan. But sir, I say you cannot choose to deny any thing to a person of my quality!

Wood. Why not my Lord? Quality is no word of conjunction with me, I assure you. I am an independent farmer, don't owe five guineas in the world. I grant indeed, you are a lord. Heaven and the king be praised by you therefor. But on this charming little farm, I am a prince—Here I reign in rural state. I wage war with hawks and grain devouring crows—defend my territories from the inroads of plundering foxes, and preserve leagues of amity, with the parson, and other neighbouring pacific potentates—among whom I should be truly glad to number your lordship.

Lord Fan. Sir, let me tell you this language is pretty free. But I ask you once for all, will you sell me your farm?

Wood. And I answer once for all—No. Not all the gold that ever was, is, or shall be in your lordship's coffers could tempt me to forsake this heavenly spot. What is there in the power of gold to purchase which I need? No courtier can be as happy as we are. Do you see those lads my lord—they love me, and strive hard who shall please me best. Yon snug farm house affords me a peaceful shelter, and these grateful fields bless me with plenty. While

William Ioor's Play Independence, 1805

A COMEDY.

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slumbering under these shades in summer, I pine not for your lordships silken canopies ; nor while laughing by my hall fire of a winter's night, do I sigh for the glare of an opera or a masquerade.

Lord Fan. Mortification upon mortification, switch me.
(*Aside.*)

Wood. What a hopeful situation would Old England be in, could she boast of many such peers of the realm, as the sample before us ! however his father purchased his earldom, and that accounts for it. (*Aside.*) *Sings,*

“ To plow and sow,” &c.

Play away pipes and catgut ! surely you are not petrified at the sight of a peer of the realm ?

Lord Fan. You shall repent this insult very shortly, take my word for it, sir.

Wood. I would advise your lordship not to be too hasty in attempting to carry your threat into execution ; for fear you should be more hastily convinced that the honest peasantry about us, prefer the farmer to the peer, and INDEPENDENCE to tyranny. (*Exeunt at different sides.*)

SCENE—A superb apartment in LORD FANFARE'S MANSION.

Enter LADY FANFARE and LADY LOUISA FANFARE, at opposite sides.

Lady Fan. Well I protest Louisa, this meeting is exceedingly well timed ; I was on the look out for you, in order to tell you agreeable news. Know then, there resides in our neighbourhood a gentleman farmer !!! Margaret has been entertaining me with a description of him this morning, and if one half she says be true, he must be a wonderful man indeed ! She says, he is “ the beautifullest man ” she ever saw—and, what is still better, as good as he is beautiful. The whole county adores him, and no one in distress applies to him in vain. He will relieve them, in some way or other—and yet he is far from rich—labours in his fields himself. Margaret is “ positive sure ” he is a gentleman,

Article on the Embargo, 1807**Description**

This article provides a good example of international events having a local affect. The Napoleonic Wars between Great Britain and France in the early 19th Century forced trade restrictions on American exports and brought about this local reaction in Charleston, SC. President Thomas Jefferson and the United States Congress began a variety of legislation to counteract what had become European control of America's maritime trade. This article appears between the passage of the Nonimportation Act of 1806 and the Embargo Act of 1807 and demonstrates how South Carolina residents reacted to the larger economic and political issues of the day. It is also worth note that the article was printed in *L'Oracle*, a bilingual newspaper for French and English speakers in the Charleston population. It highlights that diversity of culture has long been a part of American history.

Citation

"What We Can Do." (Charleston) *L'Oracle francias- americain*. July 18, 1807, p 2 c 3 & 4. Early American newspapers microfilm series. Thomas Cooper Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.

Standards

Standard USHC-3: The student will demonstrate an understanding of the westward movement and the resulting regional conflicts that took place in America in the nineteenth century.

Indicator USHC-3.3: Compare economic development in different regions of the country during the early nineteenth century, including agriculture in the South, industry and finance in the North, and the development of new resources in the West. (E, H, G)

Article on the Embargo, 1807

ETATS UNIS.

CE QUE NOUS POUVONS FAIRE:

Nous pouvons mettre un embargo.

Nous pouvons renforcer et étendre l'acte de non-importation, à tout article de produit, ou de manufactures Anglaises.

Nous pouvons suspendre le paiement des dettes commerciales Anglaises.

Nous pouvons saisir les fonds déposés dans nos banques par des sujets Britanniques.

Nous pouvons dans tous les cas, passer une loi pour empêcher les marchands Anglais de commercer ici, autrement que par le ministère des citoyens Américains.

Nous pouvons affamer et ruiner, par une suspension de communication, les Antilles Anglaises.

Nous pouvons causer la banqueroute, et la perte des marchands Anglais.

Nous pouvons déranger et ruiner leur manufactures.

Nous pouvons réduire le revenu Britannique de 14 millions de guêrdes annuellement, en le privant d'un droit de convoi extravagant.

Nous pouvons faire savoir au peuple Anglais, que toutes les misères qu'il pourra sentir en conséquence d'une suspension de communication avec nous, devront être attribuées, à la conduite impolitique et méchante de son propre ministère.

Notre gouvernement peut faire tout cela, et plus encore d'un seul trait de plume—en renonçant à toute communication avec un gouvernement qui s'est montré tout à fait indigne, de notre confiance et de nos liaisons.

Mais dans le cas où ces mesures, manqueraient de ramener le gouvernement Britannique au sentiment de la justice, et que la guerre fut décidée en dernier ressort, qu'il sache que l'Amérique peut devenir un des plus formidables ennemis de la grande Bretagne.

Nous sommes riches.

Nous avons du courage; les Anglais le savent.

Nous avons de l'expérience.

Nous avons une population nombreuse, qui, quand elle se bat, se bat pour elle même, et non pour un maître.

Nous pouvons fort aisément les dépouiller du Canada, et de la nouvelle Ecosse, et en arracher les habitants, au joug pesant, qu'ils souhaitent et ne demandent que l'occasion de briser.

Nous pouvons les chasser du continent de l'Amérique.

UNITED STATES.

WHAT WE CAN DO.

We can lay an embargo.

We can enforce and extend the non-importation act to every article of British produce and manufacture.

We can suspend the payment of commercial debts.

We can seize the stock held by British subjects in banks and funds.

We can, and I hope will, at all events, pass a law to prevent British merchants and aliens from transacting business in this country other than by the agency of American citizens.

We can starve and ruin by a suspension of intercourse the British West Indies.

We can create bankruptcy and ruin among the British merchants.

We can derange and ruin their manufactures.

We can reduce the British revenue 14 millions of dollars annually, by depriving them of an extravagant convoy duty.

We can make the British people know that all the miseries they may feel in consequence of a suspension of intercourse with us, is to be attributed to the wicked and impolitic conduct of their own ministry.

All this and much more our government can do by scratch of a pen—by renouncing all intercourse with a government which has shewn to the world that it is totally unworthy of our confidence and connection.

But should any of all those measures fail to restore British ministry to a sense of justice, and war must be ultimate resort, we wish them to know that America be one of her most formidable foes.

We have wealth.

We have courage and they know it.

We have experience.

We have a powerful population, who when they fight for themselves and not for a master.

We can with ease deprive them of the Canadas and Nova Scotia and deliver that people from a galling yoke, which they are now willing and only want an opportunity to shake off.

We can expel them from the continent of America.

John J. Chappell Letter, 1813***Description***

During the War of 1812, Congress enacted several embargos to restrict trade from New England to Great Britain. On December 17, 1813, another embargo was raised. The embargo, which was widely believed to hurt the North more than the South, demonstrated southern political power in national affairs. The second page of this letter from John J. Chappell discusses the embargo, showing his support for the measure, although he knows it will hurt the sale of southern cotton crops.

Citation

John J. Chappell. Letter 24 Dec. 1813. Papers of the Odom and Turner Families. South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.

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Standard USHC-3: The student will demonstrate an understanding of the westward movement and the resulting regional conflicts that took place in America in the nineteenth century.

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John J. Chappell Letter, 1813 TRANSCRIPTION

Washington Dec. 24, 1813

Sir,

I waited yesterday at the Pension office and find that the documents which I have will not entitle me to have arranged satisfactorily the claim of M^r. Griffin. It is necessary to have the certificate of the Treasurer something after the form of the copy. I herewith enclose. I took this copy from the office that there might be no difficulty in having the matter properly brought before the office. This certificate you will get from that office at which Mr. Griffin had been last paid his pension by the state. I suppose at Charleston. As soon as you send me this certificate I will have it arranged & then instructions will be given by the Secretary of War to the United States agent in So. Car. to pay the pension; However the Clerk here tells me it would

[Page 2]

well to get an order from M^r. Griffin directed to the Secretary of War desiring him to pay the amount of the pension due him to some of his friends or acquaintances, or the money will be paid in So. Car. The order had better be drawn in your favour *[sic]* and sent on to me, as soon as it is convenient. It will also be necessary to have proof before the U.S. agent in So. Car. To establish the fact that M^r. Griffin is alive & also that he who now applies for the arrearages of pension is the same *[illegible]* who was on the pension list of So. Car. This last proof need not be sent to me — The Treasurers Certificate & the order are what I want.

You no doubt have heard before this that we have laid an Embargo. It will try the Patriotism of our fellow Citizens in the Southern States more than any where else. I hope it will be found that there is enough of the spirit of 76 still remaining to prompt the people to bear any *[illegible]*, when they are calculated to produce the

[Page 3]

good of our Common country. This measure I feel confident was on loudly called for on principles of Policy. Tho. I must confess that I had myself rather it had been postponed for a little while longer. It would then have put the Northern States, on an equality with the Eastern States more than they now are, as it regards the last crop. The people of the East have sold all this last crop, consisting of provisions which were more calculated to benefit the Enemy than the Cotton of the South. Whilst the people of the South have the greater part of their Cotton *[illegible]* on hand. We must however bear it. It is better now than never.

I send you a paper which, after you have read, let your neighbours *[sic]* see. I thought I had sent it yesterday to M^r. Patterson of the Court House. Shew *[sic]* it to him. The New York address by the Republicans is an excellent exposition of our affairs. My respects to all friends. Yours truly

Jn^o. J. Chappell

John J. Chappell Letter, 1813

3616.

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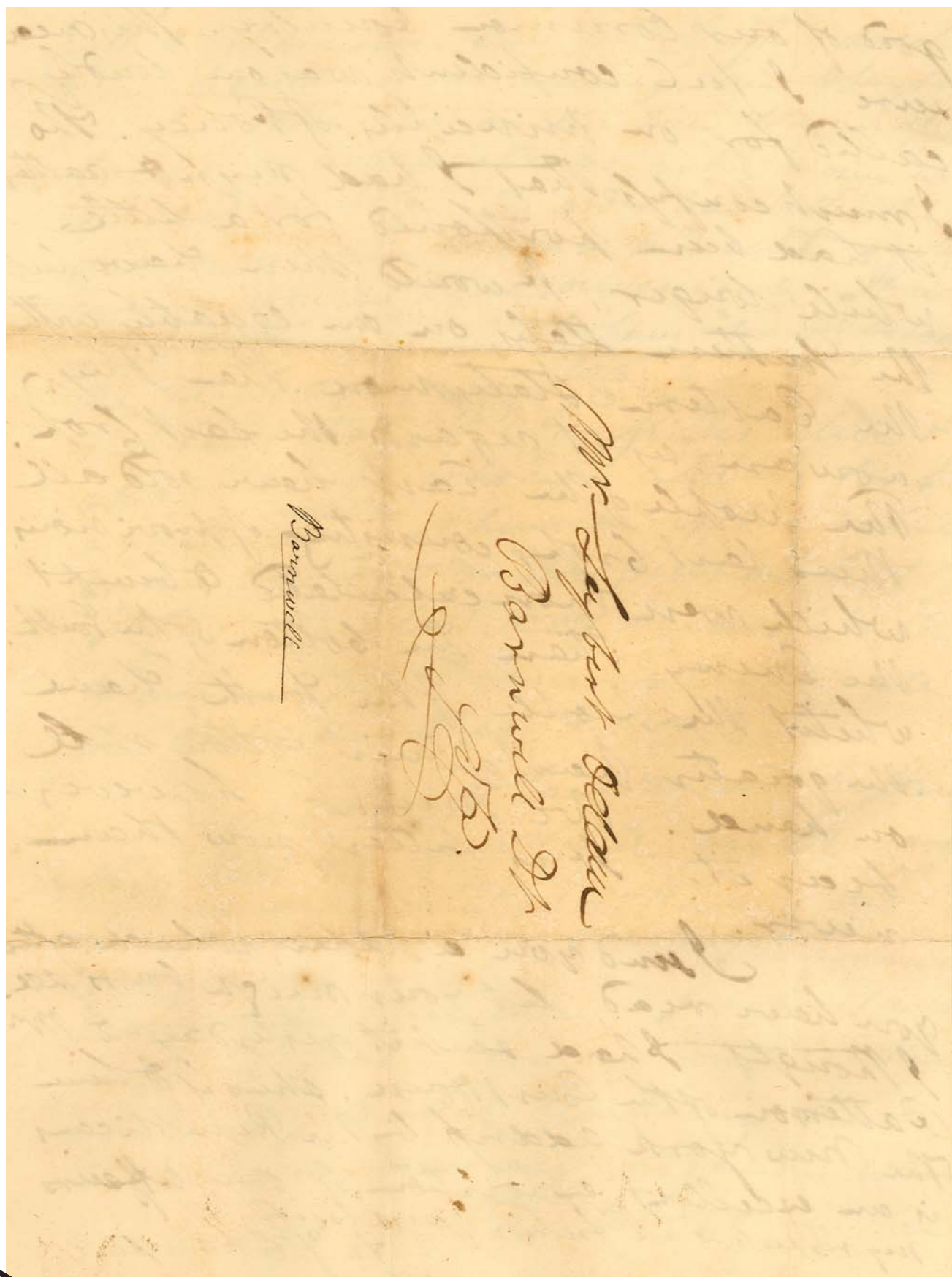
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J. J. Chappell.

John J. Chappell Letter, 1813



Robert Mills Map, 1825**Description**

Robert Mills, who was born in Charleston in 1781, published this map in an atlas of the state. Mills served as state architect for South Carolina, designing the Lunatic Asylum and many local courthouses, and later won the contest to design the Washington Monument in Washington, DC. The atlas, made for the South Carolina State Legislature, contains 28 district maps and this state map, made from a state-sponsored survey of all the districts. It was the first official atlas of the state.

Citation

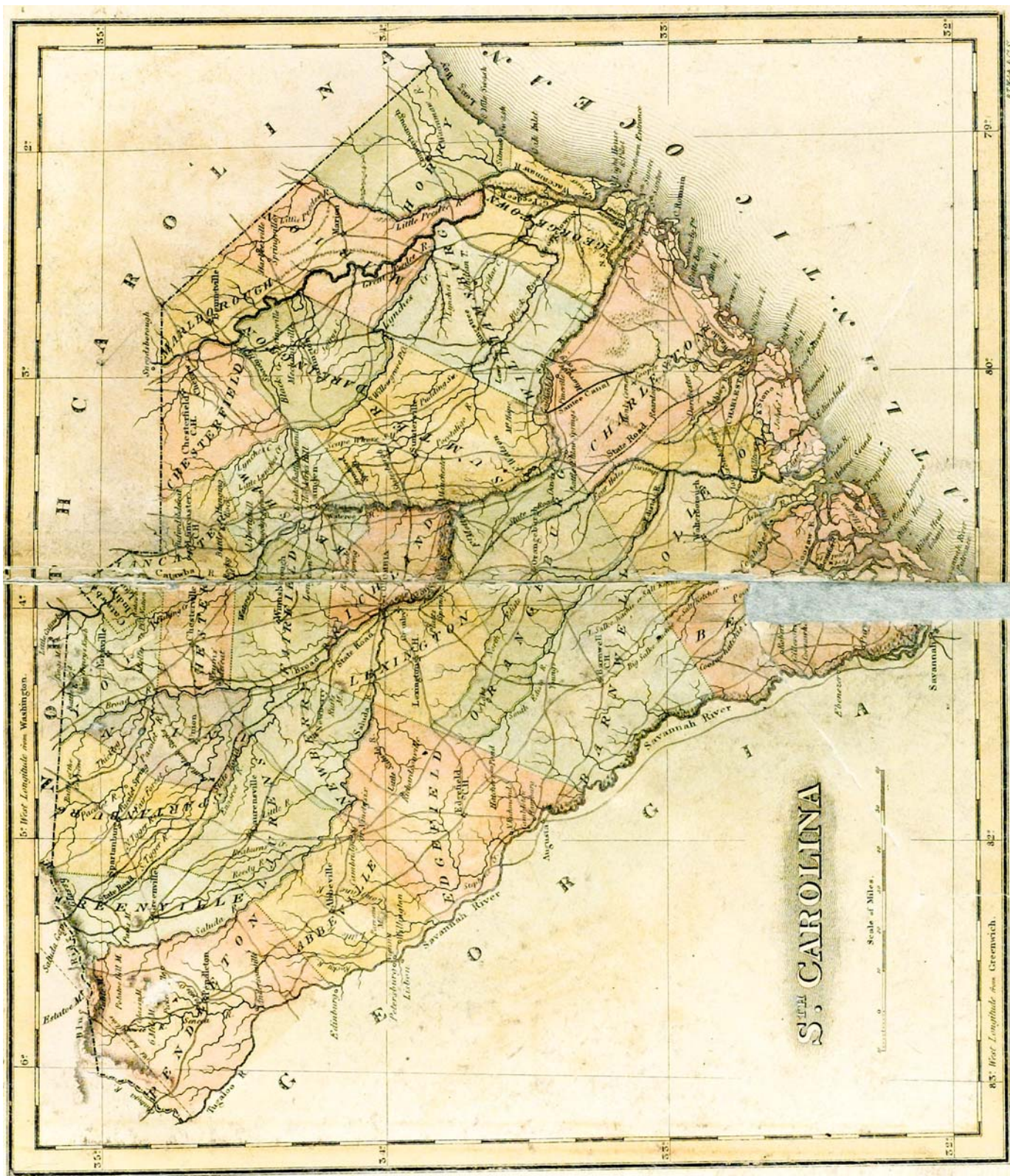
Mills' *Atlas of the State of South Carolina*. 1825 Edition. Map Collection. South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, South Carolina.

Standards

Standard 3-1: The student will demonstrate an understanding of places, regions, and the role of human systems in South Carolina.

Indicator 3-1.1: Identify on a map the location and characteristics of significant physical features of South Carolina, including landforms; river systems such as the Pee Dee River Basin, the Santee River Basin, the Edisto River Basin, and the Savannah River Basin; major cities; and climate regions. (G)

Robert Mills Map, 1825



James Gadsden Letter, 1826**Description**

James Gadsden, son of Christopher Gadsden of Charleston, served as a government commissioner in removing the Seminoles to their Florida reservation, and later was appointed as minister to Mexico in the negotiation of the Gadsden Purchase (1853), which acquired additional lands in present-day Arizona and New Mexico. Gadsden served under Andrew Jackson in the War of 1812. In this letter to Jackson, Gadsden is commenting on the 1824 Presidential election: although Jackson received a majority of the popular vote in the 1824 election, he did not have a majority of votes from the electoral college and when the vote went to the House of Representatives, he lost to John Quincy Adams. Gadsden specifically refers to Jackson's popular support against the "political trafficking [*sic*] in Washington" during that election, and Jackson's political backing of sectionalism and smaller government in opposition to Henry Clay's "American System," which advocated a larger role for federal government through high tariffs and a national bank.

Citation

Gadsden, James. Letter to Gen. Andrew Jackson 18 August 1826. James Gadsden Papers. Manuscripts Division, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.

Transcription from James Gadsden Papers. Manuscripts Division, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.

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Standard USHC-3: The student will demonstrate an understanding of the westward movement and the resulting regional conflicts that took place in America in the nineteenth century.

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Indicator USHC-3.3: Compare economic development in different regions of the country during the early nineteenth century, including agriculture in the South, industry and finance in the North, and the development of new resources in the West. (E, H, G)

James Gadsden Letter, 1826 TRANSCRIPTION

444

Was - cissa
18 August 1826

My Dear General

I feel much pleasure in congratulating you on the recent demonstrations on the part of the People; and on the almost universal expression of popular disapprobation of the political trafficking at Washington during the late Presidential election, as manifested at most of the celebrations of our National Jubilee. To be the successful candidate, among many, in any struggle for the Presidential chair must be gratifying; but to have a People voluntarily moving, as they are now, upon you as the only Individual who can bring back the Republic to the Safe land marks which have been abandoned must carry with it a feeling which he alone who is the subject can perfectly appreciate.

(Wacissa, Fla. - a town about 23 miles East of Tallahassee)

Pg. 2 I have written you several letters and am much disappointed at your silence.

I write principally to know your determination as to your contemplated visit to Carolina this winter. It would afford me pleasure to accompany you, but some notice will be necessary as I cannot, as formerly, move on an hours call. Should you conclude on the journey I would recommend that secrecy be observed so that your route may not be anticipated and your motives questioned.

Our rainy season has commenced and if it should continue to the next month will do much injury to our cotton. My corn suffered greatly by the drought in May; & I rely on my cotton crop to carry me through the coming year. If I loose that it will be rather serious to a new beginner.

Pg. 3 My respects to Mrs J- & your family generally

Your friend

Gadsden

G^l Jackson
hermitage

Integral address sheet. Mailed from Tallahassee, Fla. Aug. 18. Addressed by Gadsden to General Andrew Jackson, Nashville, Tennessee.

Documented by Jackson: Col^o Gadsden
18th of August
1826 Answered 25
Sept. 1826

James Gadsden Letter, 1826

9449

Mar-cia
18 August 1826
[1826]

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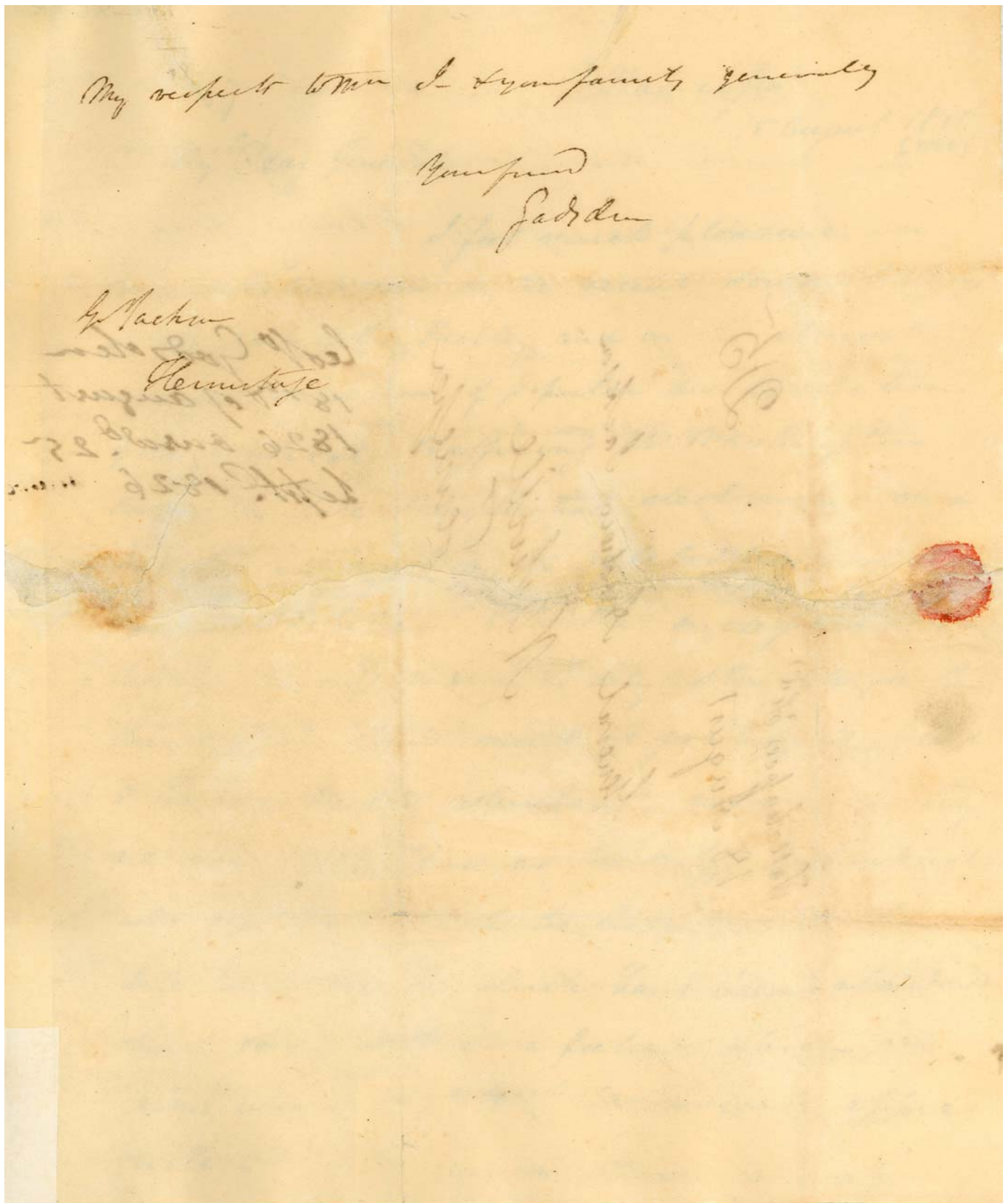
James Gadsden Letter, 1826

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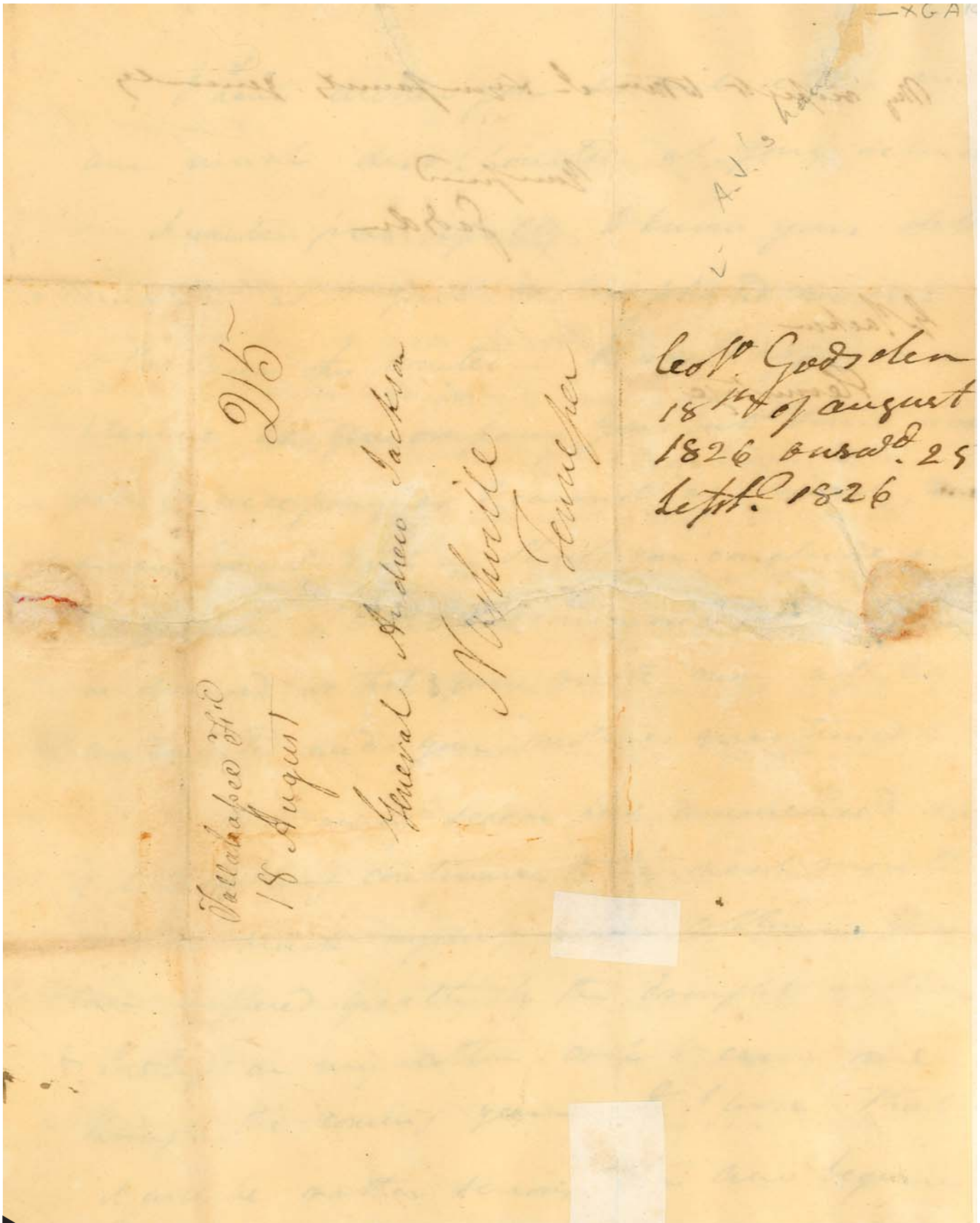
I write principally to know your deter-
= mination as to your contemplated visit
to Carolina this winter - It would afford me
pleasure to ~~accompany~~ accompany you: but some notice
will be necessary as I cannot, as formerly, ~~move~~
on an hour's call - Should you conclude on
the journey I would recommend that some
be observed so that your route may not be
anticipated and your motives questioned -

Our rainy season has commenced and
if it should ~~continue~~ continue to the next month
will do much injury to our cotton - My
crop suffered greatly by the drought in May:
I rely on my cotton crop to carry me
through the coming year - If I lose that
it will be rather serious to a new beginner -

James Gadsden Letter, 1826



James Gadsden Letter, 1826



Creek Emigration Article, 1829**Description**

Newspapers often reprinted material from other newspapers. This article from the *Mobile Register* about the emigration of the Creek Nation discusses their move from eastern Alabama to “Indian Territory” in present-day Oklahoma, as part of the forced migration of Native Americans that occurred in the late 1820s and early 1830s. Originally the Creek Indians inhabited most of the state of Georgia, but had been pushed into Alabama slowly over the proceeding hundred years. This article, indicating all the benefits of Indian Removal, includes a favorable description of the quality of the land in Oklahoma and the government’s promise to keep this land free from “white encroachment.”

Citation

“Emigration of the Creeks.” *Columbia Telescope*. 6 March 1829. Newspapers on microfilm, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.

Standards

Standard 4-5: The student will demonstrate an understanding of the westward movement and its impact on the institution of slavery.

Indicator 4-5.4: Explain how territorial expansion and related land policies affected Native Americans, including their resistance to Americans’ taking over the land, breaking treaties, and massacring the Native American people; the Indian Removal Act of 1830; and the Seminole Wars. (H, G, E)

Standard USHC-3: The student will demonstrate an understanding of the westward movement and the resulting regional conflicts that took place in America in the nineteenth century.

Indicator USHC-3.1: Explain the impact and challenges of westward movement, including the major land acquisitions, people’s motivations for moving west, railroad construction, the displacement of Native Americans, and the its impact on the developing American character. (H, G, E)

Creek Emigration Article, 1829

From the Mobile Register.

Emigration of the Creeks. We have been favoured with an interview with Major Walker who is engaged with Col. Brearly, in effecting the emigration of the Creek Indians. Major Walker left here yesterday, for the Creek Nation, and is on his return from the country which the United States Government have provided for the emigrants, in company with four of their principal chiefs, three of whom have spent the last year in the Territory. They confirm the accounts which have been uniformly given of the country, and speak in the highest terms of the fertility of the soil, the abundance of game, and the salubrity of the climate.

The place, or principal village, at which the emigrants are located, is on the Verdigris River at the head of Steam Navigation, and but four miles from Cantonment Gibson, where Colonel Arbuckle is stationed, with a force of about 300 men. The distance of the station from the mouth of the Arkansaw is but 300 miles by land, though it be about six hundred by water. The country lies to the westward of the territorial limits of Arkansaw, and it is understood the faith of the Government is pledged that it shall remain secure from the encroachments of the whites, and that it shall afford the Indians a permanent residence.

We have seen and conversed with several of the chiefs and head men who have visited the country, some of whom are shrewd and intelligent; they are all of opinion that their condition and prospects would be incalculably benefited by a removal.

Major Walker represents the M'Intosh party as sincerely disposed to forget the differences that have heretofore existed among their people, and says that Chilly M'Intosh, who is now on the Verdigris, will oppose no objection to taking a subordinate rank, and will cheerfully yield a precedence to the elder chiefs. He is extremely desirous of a reconciliation. The emigrants now amount to about 1400 and it is the intention of Major Walker to set out with another party sometime in April.

From the warlike character of the Osages fears have been entertained of their hostility to the enterprise. To counteract this impression, which we understand has been made to a considerable extent among the Creeks, a principal chief of the Osages, who is one of their head warriors, has been despatched by that tribe and now accompanies Major Walker, to make assurances to the Creeks of their good will, and to offer to them the hand of friendship.

From these and other evidences of the zealous and spirited efforts making by the Government, we cannot entertain a doubt but this most desirable object—an object that is sanctioned equally by the dictates of philanthropy and sound policy, will be accomplished without unnecessary delay.

The number of Creeks remaining this side of the Mississippi is estimated at 18,000.

Exposition and Protest, 1828**Description**

In 1828, a tariff to raise the price of manufactured American goods was passed by Congress. This tariff helped the manufacturers of the North, but hurt the South, who did not produce a lot of their own goods. British manufacturers were also injured by the tariff, thus making it difficult to pay for the southern cotton they usually imported. John C. Calhoun anonymously authored the *Exposition and Protest* and gave it to the House Committee, which declared the tariff unconstitutional and authorized individual states to nullify the bill within their own borders. Although the House did not adopt the *Exposition and Protest*, copies were printed and distributed throughout the state. The portion presented here is the *Protest*, which outlines the argument against the tariff in eight points:

- 1) Congress cannot extend its constitutional authority;
- 2) Congress cannot enact tariffs that are not justified by public necessity
- 3) The tariff is therefore unconstitutional
- 4) The tariff to protect domestic manufacture goes against a “simple, consolidated government”
- 5) The tariff actually was not enacted to regulate commerce, a Constitutional power of Congress, but to prohibit foreign trade
- 6) The power to protect manufacture is not a Constitutional power
- 7) Even if the tariff does regulate commerce, as it is too oppressive, it is an abuse of power
- 8) Due to South Carolina’s dependence on foreign trade, the state will be affected so severely by the tariff that the state would be destroyed

Citation

Exposition and Protest, Reported by the Special Committee of the House of Representatives, on the Tariff, Read and Ordered to be Printed, Dec. 19th 1828. Columbia, D.W. Sims, 1829. Books Division, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.

Standards

Standard 3-4: The student will demonstrate an understanding of the events that led to the Civil War, the course of the War and Reconstruction, and South Carolina’s role in these events.

Indicator 3-4.3: Explain the reasons for South Carolina’s secession from the Union, including the abolitionist movement, states’ rights, and the desire to defend South Carolina’s way of life. (H,P,E)

Standard 4-6: The student will demonstrate an understanding of the Civil War and its impact on America.

Indicator 4-6.1: Compare the industrial North and the agricultural South prior to the Civil War, including the specific nature of the economy of each region, the geographic characteristics and boundaries of each region, and the basic way of life in each region. (G, E, H)

Standard 8-3: The student will demonstrate an understanding of the American Civil War — its causes and effects and the major events that occurred during that time.

Indicator 8-3.1: Explain the importance of agriculture in antebellum South Carolina, including plantation life, slavery, and the impact of the cotton gin. (H, G, E)

Indicator 8-3.2: Explain the impact of key events leading to South Carolina’s secession from the Union, including the nullification crisis and John C. Calhoun, the Missouri Compromise, the Tariff of 1832, the Compromise of 1850, the Kansas-Nebraska Act and subsequent armed conflict, the Dred Scott decision, the growth of the abolitionist movement, and the election of 1860. (H, P, G)

Standard USHC-3: The student will demonstrate an understanding of the westward movement and the resulting regional conflicts that took place in America in the nineteenth century.

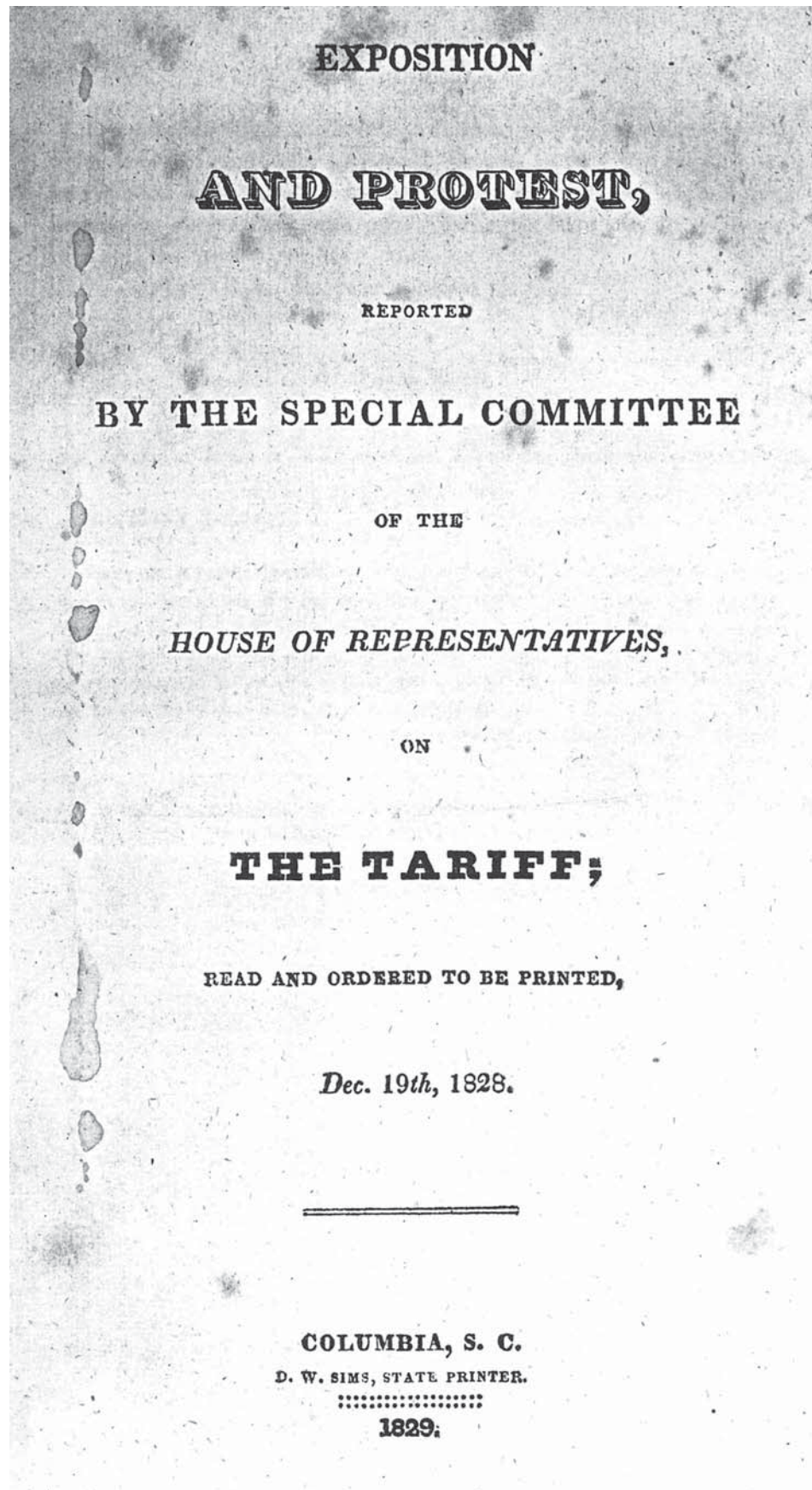
Exposition and Protest, 1828

Indicator USHC-3.3: Compare economic development in different regions of the country during the early nineteenth century, including agriculture in the South, industry and finance in the North, and the development of new resources in the West. (E, H, G)

Standard USHC-4: The student will demonstrate an understanding of the causes and the course of the Civil War and Reconstruction in America.

Indicator USHC-4.2: Explain how the political events and issues that divided the nation led to civil war, including the compromises reached to maintain the balance of free and slave states, the successes and failures of the abolitionist movement, the conflicting views on states' rights and federal authority, the emergence of the Republican Party and its win in 1860, and the formation of the Confederate States of America. (H, P)

Exposition and Protest, 1828



Exposition and Protest, 1828**PROTEST.**

The Senate and House of Representatives of South Carolina, now met and sitting in general assembly, through the Honorable Wm. Smith and the Hon. Robert Y. Hayne, their Representatives in the Senate of the United States, do in the name and on behalf of the good people of the said Commonwealth, solemnly protest against the system of protecting duties, lately adopted by the Federal Government, for the following reasons:

1st. Because the good people of this Commonwealth believe, that the powers of Congress were delegated to it, in trust for the accomplishment of certain specified objects which limit and control them, and that every exercise of them, for any other purposes, is a violation of the Constitution as unwarrantable as the undisguised assumption of substantive, independent powers not granted or expressly withheld.

2nd. Because the power to lay duties on imports is and in its very nature can be only a means of effecting objects specified by the Constitution; since no free government and least of all a government of enumerated powers, can of right impose any tax, any more than a penalty which is not at once justified by public necessity and clearly within the scope and purview of the social compact, and since the right of confining appropriations of the public money, to such legitimate and constitutional objects, as is essential to the liberties of the people, as their unquestionable privilege to be taxed only by their own consent.

3rd. Because they believe that the Tariff Law passed by Congress at its last session, and all other acts of which the principal object is the protection of manufactures, or any other branch of domestic industry, if they be considered as the exercise of a supposed power in Congress to tax the people at its own good will and pleasure, and to apply the money raised to objects not specified in the Constitution, is a violation of these fundamental principles, a breach of a well defined trust and a perversion of the high powers vested in the Federal Government for federal purposes only.

4th. Because such acts considered in the light of a regulation of commerce, are equally liable to objection—since although the power to regulate commerce, may like other powers be ex-

Exposition and Protest, 1828

exercised so as to protect domestic manufactures, yet it is clearly distinguishable from a power to do so *eo nomine* both in the nature of the thing and in the common acceptation of the terms; and because the confounding of them would lead to the most extravagant results, since the encouragement of domestic industry implies an absolute controul over all the interests, resources and pursuits of a people, and is inconsistent with the idea of any other than a simple, consolidated government.

5th. Because from the contemporaneous exposition of the Constitution in the numbers of the *Federalist*, (which is cited only because the Supreme Court has recognized its authority,) it is clear that the power to regulate commerce was considered by the Convention as only incidentally connected with the encouragement of agriculture and manufactures; and because the power of laying imposts and duties on imports, was not understood to justify in any case a prohibition of foreign commodities, except as a means of extending commerce, by coercing foreign nations to a fair reciprocity in their intercourse with us, or for some other bona fide commercial purpose.

6th. Because whilst the powers to protect manufactures, is no where expressly granted to Congress, nor can be considered as necessary and proper to carry into effect any specified power, it seems to be expressly reserved to the states, by the tenth section of the first article of the Constitution.

7th. Because even admitting Congress to have a constitutional right to protect manufactures by the imposition of duties or by regulations of commerce, designed principally for that purpose, yet a Tariff of which the operation is grossly unequal and oppressive is such an abuse of power, as is incompatible with the principles of a free government and the great ends of civil society, justice, and equality of rights and protection.

8th. Finally, because South Carolina from her climate, situation, and peculiar institutions, is, and must ever continue to be, wholly dependent upon agriculture and commerce, not only for her prosperity, but for her very existence as a state—because the valuable products of her soil—the blessings by which Divine Providence seems to have designed to compensate for the great disadvantages under which she suffers in other respects—are among the very few that can be cultivated with any profit by slave labor—and if by the loss of her foreign commerce, these products should be confined to an inadequate market, the fate of this fertile state would be poverty, and utter desolation; her citizens in despair would emigrate to more fortunate regions, and the whole frame and constitution of her civil polity, be impaired and deranged if not dissolved entirely.

Exposition and Protest, 1828

Deeply impressed with these considerations, the Representatives of the good people of this Commonwealth, anxiously desiring to live in peace with their fellow citizens, and to do all that in them lies to preserve and perpetuate the Union of the States and the liberties of which it is the surest pledge, but feeling it to be their bounden duty to expose and resist all encroachments upon the true spirit of the Constitution, lest an apparent acquiescence in the system of protecting duties should be drawn into precedent, do in the name of the Commonwealth of South Carolina, claim to enter upon the Journals of the Senate, their protest against it as unconstitutional, oppressive, and unjust.

Which Exposition and Protest are respectfully submitted.

J. GREGG, Chairman.

Advertisements and Ship News, 1830**Description**

These ads and the shipping news demonstrate the variety of goods available in Charleston in the 1830s. As a port town, the city was able to sell goods from other locations. The products indicate a wider availability of luxury items, such as sugar and molasses. The ads also indicate a selection of products from places like Havana, New Orleans, and Nova Scotia, although the shipping news demonstrates that the majority of sea traffic was now coming from closer locations, either within South Carolina or from other cities in the United States, as opposed to the abundance of foreign shipping during the colonial period.

Citation

Advertisements and "Ship News." *Charleston Daily Courier*. 29 December 1830. Newspapers on microfilm, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.

Standards

Standard 3-4: The student will demonstrate an understanding of the events that led to the Civil War, the course of the War and Reconstruction, and South Carolina's role in these events.

Indicator 3-4.1: Compare the conditions of daily life for various classes of people in South Carolina, including the elite, the middle class, the lower class, the independent farmers, and the free and enslaved African Americans. (H,E)

Standard 4-6: The student will demonstrate an understanding of the Civil War and its impact on America.

Indicator 4-6.1: Compare the industrial North and the agricultural South prior to the Civil War, including the specific nature of the economy of each region, the geographic characteristics and boundaries of each region, and the basic way of life in each region. (G , E, H)

Standard 8-3: The student will demonstrate an understanding of the American Civil War — its causes and effects and the major events that occurred during that time.

Indicator 8-3.1: Explain the importance of agriculture in antebellum South Carolina, including plantation life, slavery, and the impact of the cotton gin. (H, G, E)

Standard USHC-3: The student will demonstrate an understanding of the westward movement and the resulting regional conflicts that took place in America in the nineteenth century.

Indicator USHC-3.3: Compare economic development in different regions of the country during the early nineteenth century, including agriculture in the South, industry and finance in the North, and the development of new resources in the West. (E, H, G)

Advertisements and Ship News, 1830

**SPERM OIL AND RUM.
LANDING,****14** CASKS and bbls. Winter Strained Sperm.
OIL

15 casks Full Strained Sperm. Oil

20 bbls. pure Molasses Rum

100 bbls. Plantation Fish. For sale by

Dec. 28

3

S. MOWRY & CO.

NEW ORLEANS SUGAR & MOLASSES.**100** HHDS. New Orleans SUGAR

60 bbls. do. Molasses. For sale by

Dec. 28

—

HENRY ROST.

NEW-ORLEANS SUGAR.**85** HHDS. very choice SUGAR, of the favorite
brand S. R. Proctor, landing per schr. Agate,
at Edmondston's wharf. For sale by

Dec. 28

4

C. EDMONDSTON & CO.

HAVANA BOX SUGAR.**60** BOXES White Havana } Entitled to Deben-
50 do. Brown do. } ture.Just received per sloop John Dennison, from Key
West, at Gibbs' wharf. For sale by

J. & C. LAWTON, corner Kiddell's wharf.

Nov. 26

COTTON BAGGING,**WELSH SLATES & SLABS, MARBLE CHIMNEY
PIECES, PORT AND SHERRY WINES.****300** PIECES Hemp and Tow BAGGING, o
various qualitiesA general assortment of the best Welsh Slates and
Slabs, of different sizes and thicknessA few very handsome and highly polished dark Marble
Chimney PiecesAnd a constant supply of the choicest old Port and Sher-
ry Wines, in bottles. For sale by

Nov. 30

—

J. B. CLOUGH, 188 East Bay.

SALT—AFLOAT.**1600** SACKS Liverpool coarse SALT, on
board ship Robert Pulsford. For sale
by

Dec. 13

M'NICOL & DAVIDSON.

NOVA SCOTIA COAL.**130** CHALDRONS best Sydney COAL, on
board schr. Clia, at Kiddell's wharf For
sale by

Dec. 13

M'NICOL & DAVIDSON.

Advertisements and Ship News, 1830

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF CHARLESTON.

Sun Rises 7h. 04m.—Sets 4h. 58m. High Water 07h. 24m.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schooner Undine, Snow, Baltimore 23 days. Flour, Whiskey, Bacon, &c. To the master, S. S. Mills, J. C. & C. Burckmyer, J. Adger, J. M. Stocker, W. Patton, S. Mowry & Co. J. Fraser & Co. and B. R. Smith & Co. The U. experienced a very boisterous passage—was blown off the coast three times, lost bulwarks, &c. 26th, off Charleston Bar, spoke schr. Evan T. Ellicott, 5 days from Cape Henry for St. Johns, Key West and St. Marks, had carried away her squaresail, boom, and lost the wheel off the foremast head.

Schooner Westree, Nuner, Baltimore, and 7 days from the Capes. Flour, Whiskey, Bacon, &c. To the master, J. C. & C. Burckmyer, J. M. Stocker, J. Adger, W. A. Caldwell, Flemming, Ross & Co. J. Stoney, and R. Thurston.

Schooner Agnes, Swasey, Mosquito, (E. F.) 2 days. 50 bales Cotton. To J. & C. Lawton, and J. Kirkpatrick & Co. Left, brigs Mary, Grice, and Tomoka, for Norfolk, loading with Live Oak, to sail in 10 days. Saw off St. Augustine Bar, 26th inst. a schr. supposed the William, Southwick, hence for St. Augustine.

Schooner Spy, Jones, Darien 24 hours. 3000 bushels Rough Rice. To Cheesborough & Campbell.

Schooner Metamora, Lynmire, Darien 11 hours. 208½ bbls. Rice, and 19 hhds. Molasses. To Chisolm & Taylor. The sloops Delight, Mangan, and Catharine & Elizabeth, Drinkwater, hence, arr. 21st inst. Passenger, Miss E. Donnelly.

Schooner Martha Pyatt, Davis, Georgetown 1 day. 180 bbls. Rice and 10 bales Cotton. To Kershaw, Lewis & Co. and Cheesborough & Campbell.

Schooner Woonsee, Howren, Georgetown 1 day. 324 bbls. Rice and 17 bales Cotton. To Kershaw, Lewis & Co. Wrugg, Middleton & Co. and J. Blackwood. Passengers, Mrs. Solomon and 3 children, and 2 Misses Joseph.

Schooner Thomas & Henry, Miles, from Lucas' Mill. 106 bbls. Rice. To J. Fraser & Co.

Br. sloop Lively, Hudson, Nassau, (N. P.) 5 days. Lignumvite and Turtle. To B. R. Smith & Co. Passengers, Mr. W. Barrett, 1st officer, G. Stevens 2d, and the crew of the brig Edward Trask, of and 14 days from Boston for New-Orleans, with a cargo of merchandize, &c. wrecked 7th inst. on the Ginger Bread Ground, (Bahama Bank)—vessel totally lost, the principal part of the cargo saved in a damaged state—all the sails, rigging, &c. saved, carried to Nassau and sold; W. McFarlane 1st officer, and 4 of the crew of schr. Nancy, Smack, (of Philadelphia) 7 days from Port au Prince for Philadelphia, with a cargo of coffee, hides, tortoise shell and logwood, which vessel lost her rudder 6th inst. in lat. 25 50, lon. 74 40—was compelled to put into Nassau, 13th inst. and was condemned as unseaworthy, and sold—cargo lashed without damage. Capt. S. was waiting for a vessel to take the cargo to the United States.

Sloop John Chevalier, Simon, Savannah 8 hours. Merchandize, &c. To C. Baker, W. A. Caldwell, and R. Carnochan. Passed inside of Tybee Bar, at 8 P. M. 27th inst. ship Envoy, Ogeyman, from Trieste; and at

Merchandize, &c. To C. Baker, W. A. Caldwell, and R. Carnochan. Passed inside of Tybee Bar, at 8 P. M. 27th inst. ship Envoy, Ogeyman, from Trieste; and at anchor at the Light, ship Adeline, Bantin, 6 days from New-York. Passengers, Mrs. O'Sullivan, Mr. J. Sevie, and Master Sevie.

Sloop Dirigo, Look, Darien 11 hours. 2000 bushels Rough Rice. To Cheesborough & Campbell. The schr. Eagle, Delano, hence, arr. 20th inst. Passenger, Mr. Turlington.

Sloop Exchange, from Edisto. 32 bales Cotton. To Brown, Tunis & Co. J. Fraser & Co. and North, Webb & Co.

Sloop Rosetta, Strain, from Willtown. 2000 bushels Rough Rice. To North, Webb & Co.

Sloop Belvidere, from Jones' Mill. 80 whole and 4 half bbls. Rice. To Cheesborough & Campbell.

Sloop Dean, from Chisolm's Mill. 62 bbls. Rice. To Chisolm & Taylor.

Ragin's boat, from Wright's Bluff, with 93 bales Cotton, to Goodman & Miller, Chisolm & Taylor, J. Blackwood, W. C. Dukes, and Boyce & Henry.

Gandy's boat, from Columbia, with 106 bbls. Cotton to J. Fraser & Co. and J. & R. Parry & Co.

Crawford's boat, from do. with 115 bales Cotton, to Boyce & Henry, and J. Robinson.

Binnaker's boat, from Orangeburg, with 106 bales Cotton, to J. Blackwood, J. Robinson, E. Carson, S. Rowan, and Brown, Tunis & Co.

CLEARED.

Br. brig William, Larmor, Liverpool—Patterson & Magwood.

Schr. Perseverance, Tolson, Georgetown—Madera WENT TO SEA YESTERDAY.

Line ship Empress, Sinclair, New-York.

Brig Langdon Cheves, Baker, Philadelphia FROM THIS PORT.

Schr. Eagle, Delano, Darien.

Sloop Catharine & Elizabeth, Drinkwater, Darien. do.

Sloop Delight, Mangan, do.

[By the Br. sloop Lively.]

NASSAU, (N. P.) Dec. 21.—Arr. brigantines Manchester, Downey, Boston; ~~Atago~~, Banatyne, London. Sailed, schr. Pomoqua Miller, for Savannah.

GEORGETOWN, (S. C.) Dec. 22.—Arr. schrs. La Orange, Rackett; David R. Williams, Spooner; Elizabeth, Deas; John Stoney, Kirk; Enterprise, Rackett; Union, Baker; Harvest, Post; Arkansaw, Glover; and several other coasters—all from Charleston.

Taylor's M^{rs} Queen's boat, from Cheraw, with 290 bales Cotton; M^{rs} Iver's boat, from Darlington, with 120 bales Cotton; Black's boat, from do. with 120 bales Cotton.

Cleared, sloop Montgomery, Holmes, Charleston.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 27.—Arr. Br. barque St. David, Dale, from Bristol, Eng. sailed 17th Oct.; schrs. Two Sisters, Hoffman, Philadelphia; Excel, Heliker, Boston 9 days.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 23.—Cleared, ship Benjamin Rush, Young, Savannah; schrs. Randolph, Gatchell, St. Harts; Molly Francis, Smith, Savannah.

PETERSBURG, (Vir.) Dec. 23.—Cleared, ship Hercules, Rich, Liverpool—cargo, 147 hhds. tobacco, 15 half hhds. do., 3195 bbls. Flour, and 361 bales Cotton; ship Emulous, Lattean, Liverpool—cargo, 4000 bbls. flour, and 300 bales cotton.

Advertisements and Ship News, 1830

half hhds. do., 3195 bbls. Flour, and 361 bales Cotton; ship *Emulous*, Latteam, Liverpool—cargo, 4000 bbls. flour, and 300 bales cotton.

MOBILE, Dec. 14.—Arr. ship *Elisha Dennison*, West, New-York 15 days.

Cleared, brigs *Chalcedony*, King, for Boston; *Sarah*, Athearn, New-York.

DEC. 16.—Arr. brig *Triton*, Dennison, fm. Portland.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 10.—Arr. ship *Vesper*, Jacques, Charleston; brigs *Bachelor*, Cameron, Liverpool; *Levant*, Pugh, do.; *George*, Lord, Boston; *Exchange*, Mariner, Nantz 62 days; *Confucius*, Drummond, Marseilles; schrs. *Bilkow*, Shibels, Savannah; *General Geddes*, Hague, St. Jago de Cuba.

Cleared, ship *Bolivar*, Welch, Liverpool; brig *Catherine*, Stevens, Baltimore.

DEC. 11.—Arr. ship *Charles Wharton*, Yorke, from Liverpool.

Towboat *Atlas*, Davis, from the Passes; having taken to sea ship *Acyope*.

Towboat *Pilot*, Stark, from the Passes; having taken to sea ship *Hellasport*, and towed over the bar ship *Huntress*.

DEC. 18.—Arr. packet ship *John Linton*, Wibray, New-York; ship *William & John*, Jourdan, from do.

Ship *Mars*, Clapperton, Greenock, via St. Thomas. Was run foul of near Poverty Point by steamer *Porpoise*, having ship *Dumfries* in tow: the *Mars* had her cuwater and figure head carried away, and the *Dumfries* had her larboard bow stove in, and was towed back by the *Porpoise* for repairs.

Ships *Gen. Putnam*, M'Kown, New-York; *Warren*, from Boston; *Hermitage*, 8 miles below the Turn; brigs *Glaucor*, Bourne, Charleston; *Attakapas*, Allen, Philadelphia 16 days; *Russian*, Rider, Amsterdam; *Vernon*, Durell, Boston; *Envoy*, Blackler, do.

Towboat *Livingston*, Huckleston, from the N. E. Pass; took to sea packet ship *Talma*, and Mex. schr. *Luciana*. Left the bar Friday at 11 A. M. In night, one English ship, standing in for S. W. Pass, and one brig for N. E. Pass.

Cleared, ships *Missouri*, Rogers, Philadelphia; Liverpool, *Dickson*, Liverpool; *Crescent*, Haley, Havre; brigs *Navarino*, Weeks, N. York; *William*, Taylor, Tobacco; *Harriet*, Clark, Providence; *Gen. Victoria*, Silvo, Vera Cruz.

DEC. 14.—Arr. ships *Hermitage*, Badger, fm. Liverpool; *Nile*, Rockett, New-York; brigs *Dorchester*, Freeman, Boston; *Hancock*, from Marseilles.

Brig *James & Isabella*, Dunlevie, Bordeaux. About 100 miles to the eastward of the Hole in the Wall, fell in with and boarded the wreck of the schr. *Julia*, of Newbern, N. C. she appeared to have been boarded previously, as every thing, even to a block, was taken away. She was loaded with lumber, and did not appear to have been long abandoned. Could not destroy her after several efforts, she being completely water logged.

Schr. *James Monroe*, Bush, from Norfolk.

Steam boat *Post Boy*, Herriman, from the Passes; took to sea ship *Gibraltar*. The brig *Dorchester* had been on shore at George's Bank, but had got off into 15 feet water; the *Post Boy* went out to her assistance, but owing to a very heavy swell, and night coming on, was unable to render her any assistance. The brig *Catherine*, Weeks, ashore in the N. E. Pass.

Cleared, brig *Edwin*, Newcomb, Philadelphia.

“Best Friend” Article, 1830**Description**

This article covers the first run of the steam engine “Best Friend” of the South Carolina Canal and Rail Road Company. The Best Friend, which premiered on Christmas Day, became the first steam locomotive in the United States with a scheduled passenger service. The article, which compares the engine to a horse, marvels at the high speeds of “15 to 25 miles per hour.” Until the Best Friend, travel was completed by poor roads or by water. In 1833, two years after the Best Friend stopped running due to an explosion in the engine, a rail line from Charleston to Hamburg was completed. The 136-mile long rail was the longest rail line in the world at the time of its completion.

Citation

“Rail-Road Races.” *Charleston Daily Courier*. 29 December 1830. Newspapers on microfilm, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.

Standards

Standard USHC-3: The student will demonstrate an understanding of the westward movement and the resulting regional conflicts that took place in America in the nineteenth century.

Indicator USHC-3.1: Explain the impact and challenges of westward movement, including the major land acquisitions, people’s motivations for moving west, railroad construction, the displacement of Native Americans, and its impact on the developing American character. (H, G, E)

Indicator USHC-3.3: Compare economic development in different regions of the country during the early nineteenth century, including agriculture in the South, industry and finance in the North, and the development of new resources in the West. (E, H, G)

"Best Friend" Article, 1830

[COMMUNICATION.]

RAIL-ROAD RACES.

Sporting Intelligence.—Our distant friends, no doubt, are desirous to know the result of our Christmas Sports. The celebration season was altogether novel and interesting. The Iron Horse, "Best Friend," was "entered for the purse," about a fortnight since, to "run against time." The "heat" was, that he should run 10 miles an hour, carrying three times his own weight. He was trained every day preparatory to the great trial of speed. Doubts were at first entertained as to "his wind," while every body acknowledged he had sufficient "bottom."

The "Best Friend" is out of a horse bred by Messrs. WATTS and BOLTON, and of the same breed as the Novelty & Rocket, which contended for the "purse of 500 pounds," at the late Liverpool and Manchester Races. By crossing the breed with a Columbian Sire, he has "eclipsed" his progenitors upon the European, and stands unrivalled upon the American "turf." The knowing ones have shrewdly hinted, that his dam was "half salamander, half alligator," as he eats fire, breathes steam, and feeds upon lightwood. All doubts, how-

ever, of his being "short winded," have been dissipated, and he is now confidently believed he could run 100 miles without "flagging;" for, like Pat, after the foot race at Donnybrook fair, upon being questioned if he was "out of breath," replied, "No faith, I'm only likely to be troubled with too much of it."

But, Mr. Editor, Allegory apart—I am the "odd fellow" of the 141 persons who were drawn, or rather whisked through the air, by this Iron Horse, or Locomotive Engine, on Christmas day.

"Which sped through the air like a meteor swift,
While the 'crowds' from around it, did fearfully drift
To the right and the left, as it passed."

We flew on the wings of the wind, at the varied speed of 15 to 25 miles per hour, annihilating "time and space," and like the renowned John Gilpin, "leaving all the world behind." A venerable friend of mine, 75 years of age, gravely remarked, he thought it was passing through life rather too quick, as the journey at least was a very short one. Very true, my good sir, said I, we cannot, however, just now, take time for those sage reflections on matters and things in general, so necessary to our mental and moral improvement. It was 19 minutes 5½ seconds since we started, and we discovered ourselves beyond the fork of the State and Dorchester roads. Some body exclaimed, the Engine was "waltzing!"—I looked round, and 'tis a fact, Mr. Editor, notwithstanding the apparent absence of every moving principle of grace or agility, it turned round as nimbly as a Miss of sixteen—mother says it was my head that was turned; but I swear by the spectacles I shall one day or other wear, that either the road or the engine turned round like a top—in proof of which, I appeal to every one present, if it did not afterwards *chassez* to the left and remain there, until the three cars led off a country dance before it. Never did reviewing-general present a more warlike front to troops passing on line of march, than did this same knight errant, "clad in his iron bound armour." As each car came in front, it gave us three whiffs of steam, in acknowledgment that the compliment of our company was felt and appreciated. Never were the three ruffles of the drum, more gratifying to my feelings, when military order "fired my breast." On our return, it again headed the column. We came to Sans-Souci, in quick and double time: here we stopped to take up a recruiting party—darted forth like a line rocket, scattering sparks and flames on either side, passed over the three salt-water creeks in a hop, step, and a jump; and landed us all safe at the Lines, before any of us had time to determine whether or not it was prudent to be scared. It beats the Dumb Chess Player all hollow.

Your obedient servant,

JOCKEY OF YORK.

Sarah J. Fountain Letter, 1835**Description**

Many people moved west in the first decades of the nineteenth century for the promise of new land. In the South, many families moved into present day Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas to grow cotton. This letter discusses one family's move from Society Hill, SC, to Dallas County, AL, located in the center of the state on the Alabama River. In this letter to her sister, the author demonstrates her reluctance to moving and the hardships of the journey. The middle paragraph on the first page, which begins "O my sister," notes the author's sadness at leaving her family. Also of note is the first complete paragraph on the second page, which discusses their journey through an "Indian Nation," probably the remnants of the Creek Indian Nation in Alabama.

Citation

Fountain, Sarah J. Letter to Mrs. Hannah A.L. Coker dated 27 December 1835. Papers of the Lide-Coker Families. South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.

Standards

Standard 3-4: The student will demonstrate an understanding of the events that led to the Civil War, the course of the War and Reconstruction, and South Carolina's role in these events.

Indicator 3-4.2: Summarize the institution of slavery prior to the Civil War, including reference to conditions in South Carolina, the invention of the cotton gin, subsequent expansion of slavery, and economic dependence on slavery. (H, E, P)

Standard 4-5: The student will demonstrate an understanding of the westward movement and its impact on the institution of slavery.

Indicator 4-5.6: Compare the experiences of different groups who migrated and settled in the West, including their reasons for migrating, their experiences on the trails and at their destinations, the cooperation and conflict between and among the different groups, and the nature of their daily lives. (H, G, E)

Standard 8-3: The student will demonstrate an understanding of the American Civil War — its causes and effects and the major events that occurred during that time.

Indicator 8-3.1: Explain the importance of agriculture in antebellum South Carolina, including plantation life, slavery, and the impact of the cotton gin. (H, G, E)

Standard USHC-3: The student will demonstrate an understanding of the westward movement and the resulting regional conflicts that took place in America in the nineteenth century.

Indicator USHC-3.1: Explain the impact and challenges of westward movement, including the major land acquisitions, people's motivations for moving west, railroad construction, the displacement of Native Americans, and the its impact on the developing American character. (H, G, E)

Sarah J. Fountain Letter, 1835 TRANSCRIPTION

Dalas County, Alabama, December 27th, 1835

My very dear sister,

We have at length arrived at our place of destination after 5 weeks and 2 days travel. We reached this place last evening and took up camp and expect to remain here until we can get a house. We are about 3 miles from the place where Mr. Rowel and the Negroes stay; they soon heard of our arrival and came up very quick and such rejoicing and ado. I never heard. They all look quite fat and hearty. We are very near Mr. Crumpton's himself and family came immediately to see us and insisted on as many of us as could to go and stay with them until we could get better fixed but we preferred staying at our tents. He is building and said he had been making an effort to get his house done that he might accommodate us but was disappointed. Brother has the prospect of a house but Pa has none. The house that he calculated on getting is otherwise disposed of.

O, my sister, I can't describe o you my feelings here in this strange country without house or home, so far separated from my dear friends, and as yet I see nothing enticing in the place. But I do not wish to condemn it unless I knew more about it.

I feel that we have been most singly blessed in our journey, though we have been long on the road we have all reached here safely and in usual health. There has however been considerable sickness among the Negroes but they are all pretty well at present. Pa sold 3 yokes of his oxen on the way. 1 he sold for \$16, the other 2 he gave for a little pony for Joseph and Brother put 2 of his saddle horses in the wagon. One of my oxen gave out entirely so that we had to leave him. A gentleman was so good as to let him go in his field about 20 miles from this place, but I never expect to hear of him again. My little wagon broke down with me about the middle of the Indian nation. We had to travel with it

[page 2]

so until we got to Mount Meggs which was 50 miles, but it was with much difficulty. We got to Mount Meggs about 2 o'clock last Tuesday, spent the night with Cousin Mary Temples, found them all well. Cousin Mary had a babe about ten days old, which is her tenth child. We passed by old Mrs. McAll's the next day. The old lady looks badly, says she had a very sick family this summer.

I felt my safer passing through the Indian nation that I expected. Say but few Indians and they appeared quite friendly. We entered the nation about 11 o'clock on Thursday and got out of it about 12 o'clock the Tuesday after. The road through the nation was better than we expected from what we had heard, but it was very rough and hilly generally.

I had intended giving you more of the particulars of our journey but I feel so gloomy and melancholy and so anxious to hear from you that I can't write. We have not heard a word from any of you since we left home, but I knew that you were anxious to hear from us and through I would write a few lines to let you know that we are in the land of the living. Do

Sarah J. Fountain Letter, 1835 TRANSCRIPTION

write as often as possible. All join me in love to yourself and brother Coker. Do kiss the dear little children for me. Lizzy says kiss them for her. Lizzy and James say tell Uncle Coker, Aunt Hannah, Cousin Jane and Anna howdy 'ya for them. I can say no more at present but request an interest in your prayers and subscribe myself as ever,

Your affectionate sister,
Sarah J. Fountain

P.S. Direct your letters to Pleasant Hill, Dalas County. Do remember me to all enquiring friends.

S.J.F.

Sarah J. Fountain Letter, 1835 TRANSCRIPTION

Dallas County Alabama December 27th 1835

My very dear sister

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Sarah J. Fountain Letter, 1835

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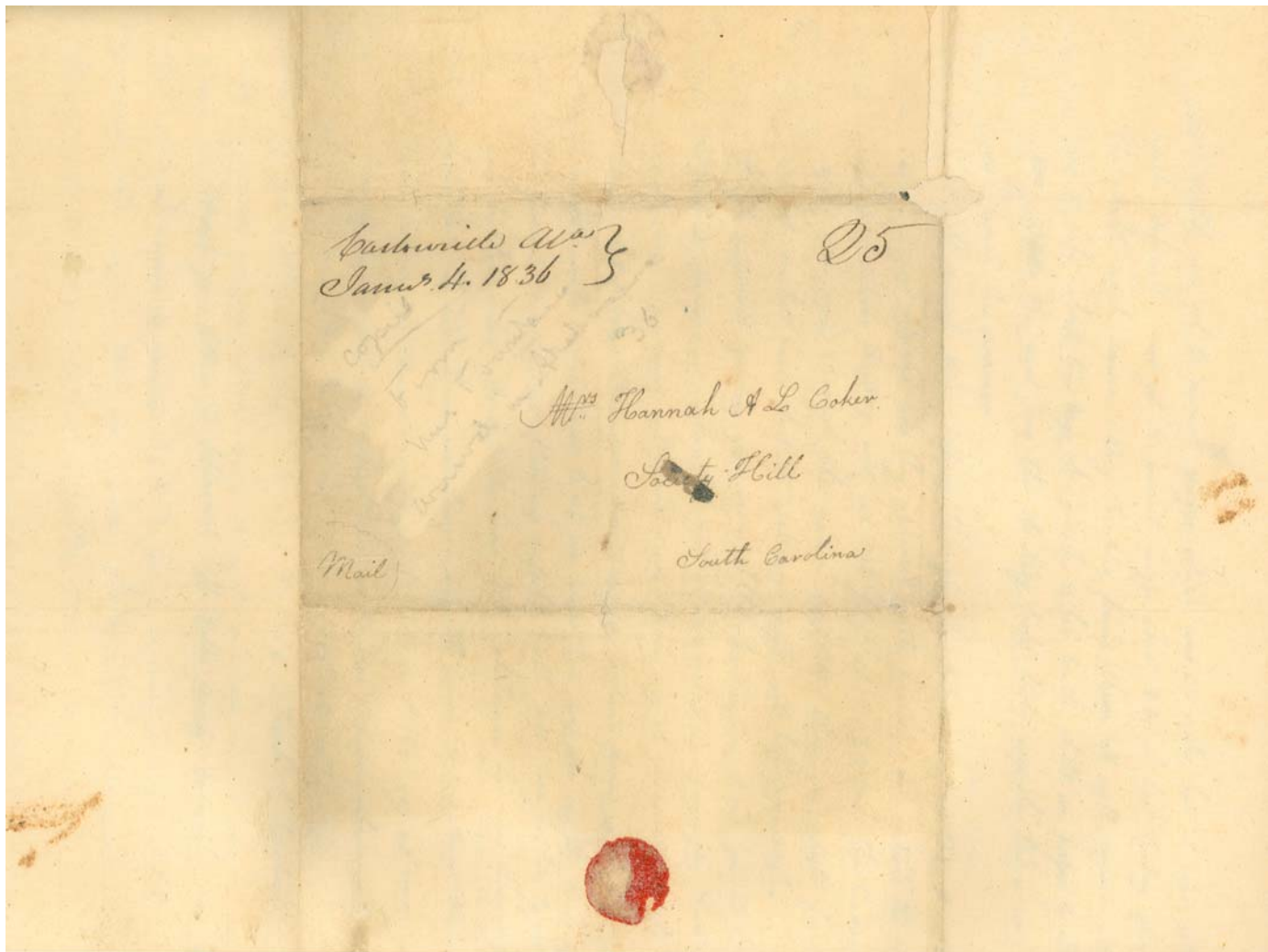
I had intended giving you more of the particulars of our journey but I feel so gloomy and melancholy and so anxious to hear from you that I can't write we have not heard a word from any of you since we left home but I knew that you were anxious to hear from us and thought I would write a few lines to let you know that we are in the land of the living. So write as often as possible, all join me in love to yourself and brother Coker. So kiss the dear little children for me Lissy says kiss them for her Lissy and James say tell Uncle Coker Aunt Hannah cousin Jane and Anna howdy'ya for them. I can say no more at present but request an interest in your prayers and subscribe myself as ever
your affectionate sister

Sarah J. Fountain

P.S. Direct your letters to pleasant hill Dallas county do number me to all enquiring friends

S.J.F.

Sarah J. Fountain Letter, 1835



South Carolina Map, 1849**Description**

This map, printed in 1849, demonstrates the increase in the state's transportation routes in the first half of the nineteenth century. The map outlines the railroad route of the South Carolina Railroad & Canal Company from Charleston to Hamburg, and its offshoot from Branchville to Columbia. It also lists canals from the lowcountry to the upstate up the Savannah, Edisto, Santee, and Pee Dee Rivers; steamboat routes from Charleston to Savannah and Savannah to Augusta; and major roads throughout the state. The railroads and canals were especially important for planters to transport their cotton and other goods quickly from the plantation to the market.

Citation

"New Map of South Carolina: With Its Canals, Roads & Distances, From Place to Place Along the Stage & Steam Boat Routes." Philadelphia: S. Augustus Mitchell, 1849. MB-12-9. Map Collection. South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, South Carolina.

Standards

Standard 3-1: The student will demonstrate an understanding of places and regions and the role of human systems in South Carolina.

Indicator 3-1.2: Interpret thematic maps of South Carolina places and regions that show how and where people live, work, and use land and transportation. (G,P,E)

Standard 8-3: The student will demonstrate an understanding of the American Civil War — its causes and effects and the major events that occurred during that time.

Indicator 8-3.1: Explain the importance of agriculture in antebellum South Carolina, including plantation life, slavery, and the impact of the cotton gin. (H, G, E)

Standard USHC-3: The student will demonstrate an understanding of the westward movement and the resulting regional conflicts that took place in America in the nineteenth century.

Indicator USHC-3.1: Explain the impact and challenges of westward movement, including the major land acquisitions, people's motivations for moving west, railroad construction, the displacement of Native Americans, and its impact on the developing American character. (H, G, E)

South Carolina Map, 1849

